

**SCHARF'S**  
FINE  
FURS  
Elegant  
DRESSES  
The Pillars, Rehov Jaffa,  
Jerusalem.

THURSDAY,  
APRIL 17, 1952

# THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 70 PRUTA  
VOL. XXVIII, No. 7238



**ZION**  
INSURANCE  
COMPANY  
LTD.

LIFE • FIRE • ACCIDENT • MARINE

## Column One By David Courtney

**FEVERED nationalism** is not the habit merely of North Africans and other sub-peoples. Europeans can be whipped up as easily and as often to nationalistic excesses. The bulletholes in Rome and Belgrade about the future of Trieste has no better motive, if as good, as the bulletholes in Tunis about self-government; and, like Tunisia, is due in a considerable measure to the equivocations and misadvised policies of the lordly powers of the West.

**MARSHAL Tito's** bitter speeches and the latest mass demonstrations in Belgrade make it clear that whatever the decisions reached at the London conference on Trieste, they, too, like the earlier three-power declarations, have every chance of becoming letters. In the present phase of international blackmail, Rome is in a position to threaten Fascism or Communism if its demands remain unfulfilled and Belgrade to threaten a collapse into Stalinism if the Italian demands are given what they want. Between these two fears Britain and the U.S. have small notion how to steer a safe course.

**ASIDE** from Marshal Tito's reprehensible refusal to accept Gasperi's earlier rebukes, conspicuous expression of the dispute is confined, for the moment, to clamorous gatherings in the market-places and to much use of chalk: in Rome, pigs drawn on the wall, with the inscription underneath, "Fig. don't be offended if we call you Tito," in Belgrade, "We'll give up our lives but not Trieste," in both, "Down with the British," as if the poor British were the culprits in the unseemly middle of power politics. It is, of course, a change from the clichéd clichés, "Down with Moscow," and the Kremlin chuckles.

**THE** Italians, of course, and especially the hard-core Fascists of Trieste, whose hot passions fertilized the seeds of Fascism, at stake by the famous tripartite declaration, in which the three Western powers promised to do all they could to give the Free Territory of Trieste to Italy. That was in March, 1948, when the Yugoslavs were devilishly hand-in-glove with Moscow. When Tito slipped his Russian moorings, a revised version of the declaration had to be issued, which repeated the willingness of the three powers to hand over the Free Territory to Italy, but with this qualification—that Italy and Yugoslavia should first agree about it. The original declaration won de Gasperi the general elections. Now the time has come for the three power promises to be performed, or de Gasperi will be in a serious fix.

**THE** Italian right-wingers, go the whole way and want the whole territory handed over. As far as can be made out, the Communists, the Nenni Socialists, and Independent Liberals like Nitti and Orlando, would be content with an exclusively Italian administration in Zone A, after which the "Free Territory of Italianism" will so shine upon the land that a plebiscite throughout the whole Free Territory would be bound to favour a return to Italy. The Yugoslavs will have none of it, not even a change in Zone A, unless it is first approved at Belgrade. Tito's uncompromising attitude hardly does credit to the statesmanship as freely attributed to him since he turned his back on Moscow and beatfully faced the West.

**IT** needs a sharp and subtle eye to see where the solution lies. It is clear that London has not found it and that neither Rome nor Belgrade, is in any mood to put forward a proposal likely to be acceptable to the other. And yet, quite clearly, it is a matter that can only be settled, if at all, between the two countries in direct negotiation. It cannot be forgotten that Trieste is peopled mainly by Italians and that even Zone B had a majority of Italians up to the time when Yugoslavia, in effect, annexed it. Equally, it cannot be forgotten that Yugoslavia was on the right side in the most recent of our World Wars.

**Polish Minister Not To Seek Asylum**  
PARIS, Wednesday (Reuters).—The Polish Embassy here yesterday denied Cairo reports that Jan Drohojowski, Polish Minister in Egypt, had refused to return to Poland and was seeking asylum in Mexico. The Embassy spokesman said Mr. Drohojowski, after spending a day in Paris, had left for Warsaw by air today. The Polish Government recalled him from Cairo following Egyptian representations that his presence there was undesirable.

## CIO, AFL Back Tunisian Case

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—The two major trade union organizations in America—the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labour—in a joint statement last night asked the State Department to support the Tunisian movement for independence.

The organization's statement said: "We strongly urge our government to reverse its position, and use its influence to have the French Government grant the Tunisian people genuine home rule so that they can be mobilized for the struggle against Communist aggression and despotism."

Secretary of State Dean Acheson said that in the opinion of the State Department airings of the French-Arab controversy would not contribute to its solution.

Answering a question at his press conference he stated that the proper thing to do was to give time for the French and Tunisians to seek a solution.

At the United Nations yesterday the Arab-Asian delegates were awaiting instructions from their governments on bringing the question before a special session of the General Assembly, after the defeat of the Chilean compromise resolution proposing that the Tunisian question be placed on the agenda but that discussion be deferred until reconciliation had been tried.

Their spokesman, Professor Bokhari said that the Security Council's refusal to debate the Tunisian question merely intensified his group's determination fully to air the Tunisian case in the United Nations.

**French Comment**  
Commenting on developments in Tunisia the Socialist "Le Peuple" said: "France has just won a pyrrhic victory in the Security Council. She has lost the free world's public opinion as she has already done before in the case of Tunisia. France has lost her traditional democratic face and went back to the policy of force of the beginning of colonialism. The role of Baccouche has been to make the policy of force less palatable. The anti-Communist left wing 'France Libre' said: 'In the blind alley we have got into it is scarcely possible to see any solution of a near miraculous total reversal of the present policy.' French difficulties, caused by their new protégé's lack of support, will be played by Count de Lamoignon, Resident General in Tunisia, when he flies to Paris to confer with M. Pinay, the Prime Minister. He is expected to ask M. Pinay for permission to delay the formation of a joint Franco-Tunisian State-appointed body which the fact Salah ed-Din Baccouche, the Tunisian Minister, is unable to persuade representative Tunisians to join the commission. (Leader Page 5)

## TORIES BAN RAIL FARE INCREASES

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters).—The Conservative Government tonight banned a projected increase in fares by the nationalized railways, a few hours before the rise was to be announced.

The new fares, involving steep increases, were decided by the Transport Tribunal, a State-appointed body which works out when and how fares can go up.

The increases, to have been made public tomorrow, would have affected all rail travel outside London. Bus, trolleybus and underground fares in the capital went up last month but the Conservative government then disclaimed all responsibility.

They said the procedure for increasing tariffs was provided by the previous Labour Government.

## Negev Copper and Iron Mining Included in Development Budget

The opening of copper and iron mines in the Negev, extension of irrigation to cover a further 150,000-200,000 dunams, laying down 40,000 dunams of orange groves and increasing the livestock in existing settlements are the main items of the Ministry of Agriculture's Development Budget to be presented to the Knesset next month as part of the Government's over-all Development Budget.

Details learned yesterday show that about a quarter of the Ministry's special budget will be used for the exploitation of water resources, the enlargement of the present water network and the increase of the area under irrigation by 100,000 dunams this agricultural year and by a further 300,000 in the following two years. Allocations also will be made to municipal policies for the expansion of their water systems.

The development of mineral resources will account for about 25 per cent of the development costs. The most expensive item will be the opening of the copper mines in the Negev, followed by allocations to the phosphate mining industry which is expected this year to begin paying its way through exports. Sums are also to be devoted to the new Israel Potash Company and to making a start with the mining of iron ore. Smaller amounts will be spent on oil research, the development of kaolin mining and research and the exploitation of manganese ore mines.

The specifically agricultural part of the budget, about 40 per cent of the total, will be used for the establishment of agricultural training schools and experimental stations, the purchase of agricultural tools and machinery, housing in new settlements, soil conservation and the extension of orange groves by 25,000 dunams this year and a further 15,000 next spring.

The increase in heads of livestock, particularly cattle and sheep, is given a special allowance, as are the development of the Arab and Ziti, with particular attention to the latter's fishing prospects.

Agriculture in the Arab sector also receives allocations.

## Peace Treaty For West Germany To Be Speeded

BONN, Wednesday (AP).—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and the Allied High Commissioners at an extraordinary meeting today, arranged a speed up schedule for the completion of the peace settlement for West Germany.

Dr. Adenauer also outlined his views to the Commissioners on the latest Soviet proposal for a four-power conference to prepare German unification and national elections.

The American, French and British Commissioners will forward to a relative of the former Nationalist Minister of Agriculture for use.

Sir Ivon Kirkpatrick, the British High Commissioner, later told reporters that he thought the peace settlement granting Germany almost full sovereignty, will be signed by mid-May.

A high American official predicted that the settlement would be completed within two weeks and signed between May 10-20.

The accelerated schedule for completion of the German peace settlement reflected both Allied and German concern over the recent Soviet moves to draw the big three Western powers into talks over the future of divided Germany. Both sides feel that the Russians are determined to sabotage the integration of West Germany into the European community as planned by the peace settlement.

## Strauss Threatens Anarchy and Revolt

CAPETOWN, Wednesday (Reuters).—Opposition leader J. Strauss yesterday accused Dr. Malan's Government of "flouting the law of the land" by its refusal to accept the Supreme Court's judgment that the separate representation of coloured voters act is invalid.

Speaking in the House of Assembly during the budget debate, Mr. Strauss warned Dr. Malan that if he "continued this course there would be anarchy and revolution in the country. The United Party would fight this action with all the vigour and energy at its disposal."

When a Government member interjected "Is this a threat?" Mr. Strauss replied: "Yes."

**Not Threatened**  
Mr. Strauss described the Government's explanation that the bill was necessary to save white civilization as "untrue."

He accused the Government of having broken the "most solemn and honourable pledges" and said that the United Party saw no room for compromise on this issue—and warned that it will "fight it to its ultimate conclusion."

## BRITAIN FURTHER IN DEBT TO E.P.U.

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuters).—Britain went still further into debt with a new deficit of over \$60m, it was disclosed today in official returns for the month of March, issued by the European Payments Union. France and Germany both improved their standing.

In Germany there was a credit of \$36m—a drop of \$3.4m from February. A year ago, Germany was the biggest debtor in the EPU with a deficit of \$457m.

Sweden, Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands will improve their credit balances, while Switzerland and Portugal went on record for the first time with a debit for the month's transactions.

The EPU was formed in February, 1950 as part of the European Recovery Programme, with the aim of expediting trade between "soft-currency" countries, by covering temporary inter-state deficits which would otherwise have to be met in "hard currency."

Though an ECA sponsored organization, the EPU also includes non-member states like Switzerland. It has been successful in increasing the volume of trade between the West European countries in spite of occasional crises, when Germany and Italy became heavily overdrawn and Belgium piled up excessive credits.

## Spring Atomic Blast in Nevada

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Wednesday (Reuters).—The second blast of the Spring atomic series flashed brilliantly yesterday over the Nevada proving grounds. It was plainly visible in Las Vegas, some 120 kilometres from the point of the explosion.

## Two Killed, Three Wounded In Sdom Ambush

BERSHEBA, Wednesday.—Two persons were killed, one seriously wounded and two others were slightly hurt, when a Palestine Potash works truck was ambushed between Ein Husub and Sdom on Monday afternoon. All occupants of the truck were hit.

The truck was on its way to Bersheba with workers on leave for the holiday when it was fired on from a range of six to seven metres from behind rocks. The driver, Mishka Abramovitz, was killed instantly. A second driver sitting next to him, caught the wheel in time and drove the truck on for another seven kilometres when it broke down with a puncture.

One of the slightly injured workers, Abu Zaimin, then walked the distance to Ein Husub in three hours, to summon help.

**Numerous Tracks**  
By the time the injured were brought to the Hadasah Hospital here, Yosef Hoffman, 23, had died of his wounds.

Yesterday morning police found numerous rifle shells at the scene of the ambush and tracks of several persons leading over the border.

Mishka Abramovitz, 32, a non-Jew employed by the company, is survived by a wife and five children. The severely wounded man is Frankel Elisha, 29.

This is the second time a vehicle has been ambushed at this spot. The previous ambush occurred last December 27, when an army officer and a soldier lost their lives and two others were wounded.

## Israel Soldier Killed By Egyptian Patrol

An Israel soldier was killed on Saturday when an Israeli patrol exchanged fire with an Egyptian patrol in Israel territory, an Army spokesman announced on Tuesday. UN observers, who were called to the spot, began an investigation. The next of kin of the soldiers have been notified on the Sudan.

According to a UP report from Cairo quoting an Egyptian Army spokesman, the incident took place "inside Egyptian territory" adjacent to Gaza.

## Israel-Jordan Accord Extended for Fortnight

The agreement between Israel and Jordan on anti-infiltration measures has been extended to the end of the month it was announced on Tuesday.

Minor changes were made in the agreement at two meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission on Monday, it was said.

## DEAD FROM WOUNDS IN NAZARETH CLASH

TIBERIAS, Wednesday.—Na'aneh Kassem Abu Ahmed, 45, of Nazareth, who was wounded in Monday's clashes there, succumbed to his injuries last night, reportedly without regaining consciousness. His funeral in Nazareth during curfew hours at noon today passed off quietly.

The curfew was lifted for the funeral in the eastern part of the town, where the cemetery is situated and 200 persons attended. Communists brought a wreath to the cemetery, but the dead man's family refused to let them place it on his grave.

No change has been announced in the condition of the other wounded.

So far six men, suspected of participating in the clashes, have been detained and identified by the police. They are to be brought before a magistrate tomorrow. Police believe that the clash broke out "accidentally."

On Tuesday the curfew was lifted for two hours after noon to permit residents to buy food. The Military Governor has urged the towns to remain calm and to prevent similar outbreaks in the future.

## Curfew Relaxed

The curfew has been lifted for the hours between 2:30 and 6:30 in the afternoon, since no incidents had been reported for 24 hours, it was announced today.

## Ike Beats Taft In New Jersey

NEWARK, New Jersey, Wednesday (Reuters).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower has scored a clear victory in the Republican presidential primary election in the State of New Jersey. Final results show that the General received 159,000 more votes than Senator Taft.

This is the first time that the two chief Republican contenders have been official ballot candidates since the New Hampshire primary a month ago.

Meanwhile, the news of Governor of Illinois, Mr. Adlai Stevenson's decision not to accept nomination for President, has started speculation here as to whether President Truman might not change his mind about standing for re-election if the Democratic National Convention, which meets in Chicago in July, calls for him.

Stevenson's refusal, coming one day before Mr. Averell Harriman is to be feted as the guest of honour at a Democratic dinner in New York, has caused some observers to conclude that he is now the most likely choice for nomination.

## DEADLOCK THREAT

By Jesse Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent  
NEW YORK, Wednesday.—General Eisenhower won a majority of the New Jersey Republican delegates in yesterday's primary election, but Mr. Taft's excellent showing in the race, from which he officially withdrew three weeks ago after the State Republican machine had announced that it favoured Eisenhower, proves that the Ohio isolationist is still a powerful contender for nomination.

If Taft is not named on an early ballot, which seems unlikely, his Mid-Western primary victories, plus his continuing hold over Southern Republican "dummy delegates" as well as the financial opposition in large sections of the Republican Party to Eisenhower and internationalism, may give Taft enough hard core strength to deadlock the convention and force the naming of a compromise candidate.

## AMR SEES EDEN ON SUDAN ISSUE

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters).—The Egyptian Ambassador to Britain, Abdul Fattah Amr Pasha, flew into London today and gave Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden a frank account of Egypt's standpoint on the Sudan.

Amr Pasha was believed to have been instructed to tell Mr. Eden that Britain's attempts so far to reach agreement with Egypt on the future of the Sudan do not satisfy Egyptian national aspirations.

The Egyptian Cabinet is understood to have decisively rejected the latest proposals for solving the Sudan problem put forward by Britain in Cairo and to have instructed Amr Pasha to expound the Egyptian position personally to Mr. Eden.

## Britain's Pledges

The diplomatic correspondent of "The Times" said today it was extremely difficult for Britain to acknowledge Egypt's claim to sovereignty over the Sudan without appearing to alter the "status" and break past pledges.

## Reparations Talks Go Before Knesset Foreign Affairs Group

The background and progress of the Hague reparations talks with Germany were reviewed at a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee at Hakiriya on Tuesday by Mr. Gershon Avner, of the Israel delegation to the Bonn talks.

The behaviour of the Israel delegation was such as befitted a group concerned with guarding our national pride and honour. No signs of friendship were exchanged between the delegations, either in the formal or informal conversations, Mr. Avner said.

He placed particular emphasis on the complete coordination between the Israel and world Jewish delegations. The latter also appeared at the talks in a manner which would not detract from the honour of world Jewry.

Mr. Avner traced the developments at the talks that led to the crisis over the German efforts to scale down the reparations to \$750m. instead of the \$1,000m. demanded by Israel, to include this sum within the general framework of German debts to the occupying Powers; and to spread the time of payment over an extended period, so that the German standard of living might not be unduly affected.

The Israel delegation could accept none of these reasons and interrupted the talks, demanding of the West German representatives a clear statement with regard to each of these three points. The Israel delegation then returned home for further instructions from the Government.

## Locusts 'Infiltrating'

While the prevailing westerly wind over Israel is keeping off the locust swarms still hovering over Transjordan, a few of them have been "infiltrating." Four locusts were handed to the police yesterday. Two were found in Jerusalem gardens, one in Holon and the fourth in Hadar Yosef.

The police have handed over the "trespassers" to the Ministry of Agriculture.

## Truman May Grant Steel Wage Claim To Avert Strike

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuters).—President Truman today prepared to go over the heads of the seized steel industry and grant pay rises to 600,000 steel workers.

After the collapse of the Government sponsored talks between management and labour last night, the Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer, at present running the \$3,000m. industry for the President, said "I shall proceed promptly but not precipitately to consider the terms and conditions of employment as it was instructed to do."

Steel chiefs, fiercely fighting Government seizure of the industry prompted by a threatened strike on April 8, today ordered lawyers to seek an immediate court order to restrain payment of wage increases from the industry's funds.

More than one hundred of America's leading industrialists backing their campaign, said in a statement yesterday that Truman's action was "a step which places the freedom of every American in jeopardy."

Observers here today did not expect the Government to grant the Union's demand for a closed shop which the Wage Stabilization Board touched on only to recommend that employers and the Union should negotiate a "form" of closed shop.

## Moscow Talks Aimed At West's Defence

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (AP).—The Soviet Union's current offers to buy luxury goods from the West was an attempt to try to obtain strategic military items, Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, told his weekly press conference today.

The outcome of the Moscow economic conference confirmed that it was intended as an effort to hamper the Western defence build-up, he said, and added the belief that the U.S.S.R. had not in any way succeeded in carrying out this purpose.

Mr. Acheson's denouncement of the Moscow conference came in reply to questions as to whether the U.S. was more prepared than before to negotiate differences with Russia. He discounted suggestions that there had been a recent increase in the Moscow "peace offensive" by noting that the Communists continue to press charges that the U.S. is waging germ warfare in Korea.

## GREEK PARTY DIFFERENCES SETTLED

ATHENS, Wednesday (Reuters).—The Government Parties and the Greek Rally opposition concluded a truce last night.

Statements issued by Prime Minister General Nikolaos Plastiras, and Marshal Alexander Papagos to this effect, stated that the 114 Greek Rally members would return to the chamber.

Marshal Papagos and his Deputies had walked out after demanding the resignation of Defence Minister Rear Admiral Alexander Sekellariou because of an order he had issued to the Greek force describing a speech by Marshal Papagos as anti-national.

## SPAIN-PORTUGAL HOLD TALKS

MADRID, Wednesday (Reuters).—Generals Franco and the Portuguese Premier, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, ended their private talks early yesterday afternoon at Oulad Rodrigo near the Spanish-Portuguese frontier.

The meeting, which was believed to have been concerned with the forthcoming defence talks between Spain and the U.S., began last night and continued this morning. Tangier is also believed to have been discussed.

Spain and Portugal are linked in mutual defence under the 1948 Iberian Pact.

## IGOR STRAVINSKY TO CONDUCT HIS OWN OPERA

THE Premiere of "Oedipus Rex" by Igor Stravinsky will be one of the highlights of the Paris Festival.

Five members of the Binyan Ha'boms Association have been invited to take a free trip to the Paris Festival.

Buy your share for £1.10 by May 8 and participate in the draw. Shares are available in all banks, travel agencies and the special Binyan Ha'boms agents throughout the country.

## Stowaways Nabbed

GENEVA, Wednesday (UP).—Two stowaways were discovered in a four-engined plane from Lydda last night while the baggage was being unloaded. The men, Jan Parcel, 27, a mechanic at Lydda airport, and Jiri Abrams, 29, a law student, said they had intended to go to Germany. They were arrested and will be flown back to Lydda on Sunday.





THE JERUSALEM POST  
Published daily, except Saturdays,  
by The Jerusalem Post Ltd.  
Incorporated in the G.P.O.  
Editor: Mr. R. L. L. L.  
Managing Editor: Mr. R. L. L. L.  
General Manager: Mr. R. L. L. L.  
P.O. Box 1234, Jerusalem, P.O. 1234.  
Tel. 1234 (4 lines).  
Telex 1234.  
Subscription rates: P.O. Box 1234, Jerusalem, P.O. 1234.  
Tel. 1234 (4 lines).  
Telex 1234.  
Subscription rates: P.O. Box 1234, Jerusalem, P.O. 1234.  
Tel. 1234 (4 lines).  
Telex 1234.

## JOINT intervention by the two principal American Trade Unions on behalf of the Tunisian Nationalist movement has a significance for U.S. foreign policy which extends beyond the Tunisian question itself.

Their intervention follows a visit by Farhat Hached, Tunisian Union leader, to the United States last year. Hached was able to convince prominent American trade unionists that his Nationalist confederation was a bona fide workers organization, and the surest bulwark against Communist efforts to canalize economic and nationalistic discontent. The A.F. of L.'s permanent "ambassador" to Europe, Irving Brown, was known to share this opinion, and to disapprove strongly of France's labor practices in its North African colonies.

Their joint statement begins by calling on the State Department to reverse its present stand against inclusion of the Tunisian dispute in the Security Council's agenda. The Unions fear that support has been given to France as a measure of expediency without consideration of the rights and wrongs of the case. Certainly it is difficult to see how a frank discussion of Tunisian affairs at the Security Council could in any way worsen the present crisis.

For some time liberal opinion in the United States has been increasingly perturbed at the tendency for United States foreign policies, whether emanating from the State Department, Congress, or the Pentagon, to express exclusively negative anti-Communism, and to support any reaction of oppression provided it offered a possible quid pro quo.

American labour, which had begun to exert some significant political influence at the time of Roosevelt and Hillman, and which helped the State of Israel at its birth, recently appeared to have become engaged in its fight against Communist influence in world trade union movements that it appeared to have shelved many of its positive aspirations. It was recently criticized for this by prominent European and Asian Trade Unionists and tended to be regarded as an arm of the State Department.

Its re-emergence as an independent voice on foreign policy questions, demanding liberal policies which will seek support from peoples rather than from dictators will encourage the numerous but temporarily discouraged liberal forces throughout America. The Unions' outspokenness in criticizing their Government's policy, should also heighten those abroad concerned for active American democracy.

ONE of Bernard Shaw's less amiable idiosyncrasies concerned the habit of spitting. But as one would expect of the rich egalitarian socialist, over Expectations this matter of spitting was carried out in practice what in theory he believed to be right. He believed, or said he believed, that spitting and sneezing into the handkerchief were unhygienic, and that the truly civilized were the frugal and laborious who expectorated on the pavement, where the healthful rays of the sun quickly killed all germs. Shaw would have approved of the Measly tribe's habit of spitting on guests whom it was desired to honour, and in theory at any rate, he would have wondered why mission-aries dreaded visiting Measly territory for this reason alone.

Perhaps Shaw was more of a phlegm to talk superstitions than he allowed the world to think, and was merely re-bashing the Irish peasants' belief that if an old person spat in a circle round a baby, the child was thereby rendered secure from attacks by bad fairies, goblins, succubi, ravenous ghouls and child-hungry trolls. Yet there is no record of Shaw spitting, neither in the interest of hygiene nor of self-preservation; and as he was a mild-mannered man who never committed vulgarities, it seems that his wife was looking at the paper while he was trying to go to sleep.

## BEHIND THE MIDDLE EAST NEWS Pakistan's Pan-Islamic Ambitions

ON April 4, the Pakistani plenipotentiary in Cairo informed the Egyptian Prime Minister that the Pan-Islamic Conference, due to have been held in Karachi on April 15, had been postponed until the middle of July. His message implicitly suggested that this attempt at a regional organization for the Middle East and Near East, boosted during the past two months and sufficiently powerful to have alerted the Governments concerned to their individual anxieties and mutual suspicions, was being temporarily abandoned. More generally this meant that Western hopes of trying the Arab states down to settled and binding policies either in SACME or, this failing, in a Pakistani-sponsored Islamic Union, were once again without a vehicle.

This temporary postponement is, however, in no way the end of the matter. It is an influential station in Asia by virtue of some kind of Islamic integration, an ambition nursed ever since the inception of that country in 1947.

The Islamic World Congress set up in Karachi in February 1949, became the first organization to dedicate itself to that goal. Sponsored by Haj Amin al-Husseini, the former Mufti of Jerusalem, Yusef el-Bahri and Muhammad Iqbal, all of whom were in German service during World War II, it advocates the abolition of national and religious differences between Islamic countries and cultivation of the common Islamic heritage. Although allegedly non-political, the Congress passed resolutions on the Kashmir and Anglo-Egyptian disputes, and at a convention in 1951, with Haj Amin presiding, proposed an Islamic Defence Pact and the "liberation of Palestine" from the "enemies of Islam."

Series of Conferences With branch offices in all Moslem countries as well as Britain, France and Italy, the organization has been continually spurred on by Haj Amin, this is the most active and influential of the various Pan-Islamic movements.

In November 1949 the "Islamic International Economic Conference" was called into being in Karachi by Ghulam Muhammad, the present Governor General of Pakistan. Its purpose was to promote trade among Islamic countries. A second conference was called in Tehran in October 1950, "to make plans for raising the standard of living of the Islamic masses." On this occasion, Ghulam Muhammad requested the Islamic countries to learn a lesson from Israel and chided the Arab states for boycotting the specialized agencies of the U.N. because of Israel's membership. A third conference, scheduled to be held in Damascus in October 1951 was called off, and none has taken place since. None of the resolutions passed in the spirit of the foregoing slogans was ever put into practice.

Moslem fervor, but least important for the time being, is the "Moslem Peoples' Organization," created in the beginning of 1952 by Hilkas Za-man, former president of the Moslem League, Pakistan's majority party. This organization aims at the creation of "Islamic states" or "Islamic nations," ruled by a federal government endowed with ultimate political and religious authority, free to lay down the law where there is no provision in the Koran

and to direct the fortunes of the Islamic states. While the Pan-Islamic aspirations, were the first major government move in this direction, was initiated by Zafarullah Khan, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, when he stopped off in the Middle East on his return from London in February of this year. Encouraged by Asiatic cooperation, desirous of taking the wind out of the sails of Indian leadership in Asia, and with SACME stalled and Pakistan's anti-Communist and Commonwealth loyalties assured — certain of Britain's blessings, he presented his plans for a pan-Islamic conference. The conference was to settle the establishment of an Islamic bloc and set up the requisite advisory organization to deal with all common problems.

A press conference in Cairo on February 25, heard Zafarullah Khan proclaim Pakistan's desire for an all-Islamic union which would not infringe the sovereignty of any of its member states, and invitations were sent out in early March for a conference in Karachi on April 15 to Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Yemen, Iran, Turkey, and Indonesia.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister had, however, mistakenly interpreted the comfortable atmosphere generated by the honor he had done the Middle Eastern Governments in visiting them, as their approval of his plans. Of them all, only Iraq was sincerely enthusiastic, as evidenced by Fadel Jamal's subsequent visits to Karachi, Beirut, and Cairo during March, and Nuri Said's intention of visiting Pakistan this month. Iraq is seriously concerned over her defence, aware of a stipulation in the Russo-German agreement of 1940, whereby Russia was granted a free hand in the area south of the Caucasus down to the Persian Gulf. She has no reason to doubt that Russian interest in the area persists. Failing SACME and distrustful of an Egyptian-led Arab Security Pact, she clung and still clings to the idea of an Islamic union under Pakistan's leadership.

Egypt, as principal partner in the Arab League had never contemplated ceding this first place to Pakistan in a wider union. Hoping to play down the importance of the conference without actually incurring opprobrium by boycotting Islamic unity, she accepted the invitation, but declined to be represented by either her Prime or Foreign Minister.

The Arab League Secretariat was less reticent in its disapproval. When Azam Pasha expressed doubts as to the support such a union could hope to marshal on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Arab League on March 22, he went one step further, when he extolled Indian championship of all national liberation movements in the Middle East and North Africa, and attributed to her the introduction of new and fair principles in the conduct of international affairs. No greater cold-shouldering of Pakistan was possible.

Turkey Wary Secular Turkey, wary of religious inhibitions, militarily associated with NATO, and disrespectful of the military competence of her Arab neighbors, declined the invitation,

as did the Lebanon in the interests of its Christian population, whose freedom is the first likely victim of any Arab or Islamic integration. The Lebanon's fears in this regard were not allayed by Fadel Jamal on his visit to Beirut. Syria's acceptance was distinctly half-hearted as she believed herself to be destined, with U.S. support, for a leading role in the Middle East. A Syrian spokesman termed the Pakistani proposal "a British plan."

The religious appeal in the concept of an Islamic union determined the acceptance by Saudi Arabia and Yemen, while the absence of opposition on the part of Britain and Egypt permitted Libya to accept as well.

Afghanistan declined on account of her quarrel with Pakistan over the Northwest-frontier province, and Indonesia is expected to decline because her sympathies lie with India. No reply has yet been received from Iran.

Owing to this ominous constellation of opposition, the conference was saved from certain failure by its timely postponement.

## VISITORS' GALLERY

### Bond Driver

THE Governor of Maryland, Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin, one of the prominent supporters of the Israel Bond Drive in the United States, is visiting Israel for the purpose of seeing for himself how the dollars collected are being used here.

"What I have seen here has convinced me that there can be no nobler cause for fundraising, and when I return I shall double my efforts... to raise yet more money to enable Israel to continue this wonderful feat of the ingathering and by the reunification of the hundreds of thousands of victims of Nazi persecution."

Governor McKeldin, who is a Republican, was Mayor of Baltimore from 1945 to 1947 and was elected Governor of Maryland in 1951. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland and the holder of six honorary Doctorates of Law.

He is the first administrator of the State of Maryland to appoint a Negro judge. He recently appointed an inter-racial commission to investigate racial problems in the State.

## "Nation" Forum

Governor McKeldin received a telegram yesterday in Jerusalem from the "Nation Associates" inviting him to speak at their forum on May 20 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on "Arab-Israel Peace, the Key to Stability in the Middle East."

During his short stay here the Governor has been received by Prime Minister Ben Gurion and other members of the Government. He has spent a considerable time touring industries including several new plants in the Jerusalem area. He proudly shows everyone his new wristwatch which he received as a souvenir from the new watch factory in Jerusalem, the first watch produced there.

He is accompanied here by Mr. Sidney E. Hershoff, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Jewish Congress, who will be named Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals next December.

## JERUSALEM, MONTREAL MAYORS MEET



Mr. Shlomo Shragai, Mayor of Jerusalem, was greeted at the Montreal Municipal Hall, by Mayor Camille Houde, during his recent two-day visit when he invited Montrealers to visit Jerusalem during its 3,000th anniversary celebrations.

## Adenauer Wins Sham Debate

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL  
BONN

ONCE again Dr. Konrad Adenauer's Federal Government has obtained a clear Parliamentary mandate to go ahead with its negotiations for West Germany's Western integration without regard to the exchange of Notes between Russia and the Western Powers on German unity.

The recent Bundestag debate on foreign policy, which had been looked forward to with some apprehension because of the signs of misgivings within the Government, and even within the Chancellor's own Christian Democratic Party, turned into another triumph for the Chancellor, the skill in handling his supporters: the debate was a tame and almost pointless affair because a wavering majority had once again been rallied in advance discussions behind closed doors.

## Weak Opponents

Dr. Adenauer's victory was greatly assisted by the evident weakness of his opponents — due partly to political and partly to accidental causes. His principal antagonist within the Government, Herr Jacob Koller, the Minister for All-German Affairs, had been ill and unable to attend discussions either in the Cabinet, in the party meetings or Parliament. The Socialist Opposition, on the other hand, still badly shaken by the disappointment of their electoral hopes in South-West Germany last month, gave the impression of pulling their punches and of not desiring an all-out battle at the present time — from

fear of being accused of "neutralist" and "pro-Russian" tendencies.

In rallying his supporters, the Chancellor appears to have relied on two alternatives and to some extent even contradictory arguments. One is that Allied representatives here have hinted that the Western Powers will be willing to enter serious negotiations with Russia on Germany once the treaties for West German integration are agreed and signed, but before they are ratified and become finally binding; nobody, it was hinted, need therefore fear that the door to unity negotiations would be finally closed by going ahead with integration negotiations first. The other argument is that Germany must avoid at all costs to appear wavering and unreliable to the Western allies whose support is the only chance for achieving Germany's national objectives. General Eisenhower's report to NATO, showing the great importance attached by the probable next President of the United States to European unity and to the German defence contribution, has given powerful support to this argument. It is true that the General's reasoning, if pursued to its logical conclusion, really excludes any hope for serious unity negotiations now; but that need not have deterred the Chancellor from using both arguments in turn to impress the wavagers.

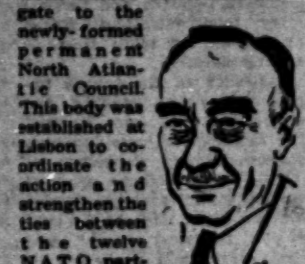
## Identical Formulas

In the circumstances, the Bundestag debate offered the curious spectacle that Government and Opposition used

## Draper Now America's No. 1 Man in Europe

By NORA BELOFF  
PARIS

AMBASSADOR William H. Draper Junior was last week named American delegate to the new Council of the North Atlantic.



Underlined by Mr. Winston Churchill when he detached his friend and Cabinet colleague, Lord Larnay, to become

its secretary-general. Given the weighting of power, population and wealth inside the alliance, the American delegate, who holds the purse strings, is likely to be the dominant partner.

In fact, with the resignation of General Eisenhower, 57-year-old Ambassador Draper may become Number One American in Europe. Eisenhower's successor as commander-in-chief of Allied forces in Europe, most probably his present Chief of Staff, General Gruenther, is expected to concentrate on purely military matters. He would leave the new Council to take over the many political and psychological problems which, in the absence of a permanent civilian body, hitherto fell to General Eisenhower.

## Authority Expanded

Even before his promotion, Mr. Draper, as United States special representative in Europe in charge of administering the mutual security programme, (which includes military and economic aid) was already a very important person. His latest appointment expands his authority to military and political matters.

The shift of American top post in Europe from a military to a civilian official will perhaps make less difference than it might suggest. For Mr. Draper's public career has been wholly concerned with military matters. He joined the General Staff in Washington in 1940, and after a series of rapid promotions was named Under-Secretary for the Army seven years later. In 1949, after a brush-up between the Pentagon and the State Department, Mr. Draper went back into his banking business, Dillon Read and Company, of which he had been vice-president since 1937.

## Wants Germans

During the post-war years Mr. Draper, who had worked in close association with General Lucius Clay in Germany, was one of the first Americans to acquire a conviction, now shared by most of the leaders, that the German people must be confidently associated with the North Atlantic Powers.

Ambassador Draper has a clear, business-like mind, and an authoritative manner. If anything more martial than General Eisenhower's, Unlike many Americans who served in the Army during the war, he chooses to retain his title afterwards, and as late as 1949, when serving as Under-Secretary of War, was normally addressed as "General." Now, however, he is firmly back in civilian garb with the title of "Mr. Ambassador," but probably with a far wider range of responsibilities than any other American ambassador has ever had.

OFNS

## Readers' Letters

### EVACUATION ORDER

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir, — With Independence Day approaching, some 400 families of the Romania quarter were shocked to receive an official letter from the Government's "Hakira Office" demanding in very harsh words evacuation of their flats by July 1, 1952. My colleagues in the Government Service should know what housing conditions are like in Jerusalem. What then do they mean by urging us to evacuate flats without compensation (as stressed in the letter). Many of the tenants are Government officials without the means to purchase or rent new flats.

Who were the architects, who drew up the "Hakira plans" in such a way as to sanction the tearing down of some 30-40 spacious houses, while there is plenty of free space around and so many people are without roofs over their heads. They must take into consideration that we were the first in Jerusalem during our war of Liberation to stand on the roof tops night after night guarding the approaches to Jerusalem.

It seems sheer lunacy to think of such a step, and the public may be assured that we shall defend our homes and shall not be deterred by threats to our basic rights.

Yours etc.,  
Dr. K. RABINOWITZ,  
for the Government officials living in this quarter,  
Romea.

### Government's Reply

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir, — In reply to the letter of Dr. K. Rabinowitz we would like to state the following:

The evacuation notices sent to the flat holders in the Givat Ram Quarter, in accordance with the requisitioning order of December 1950, serve as a warning against the exploitation of the naïveté of the many who need flats and who are prepared to pay key money to flat holders in this quarter. These notices are also directed to those tenants who are investing money in improvements and extensions of their flats at a time when they hold these flats on a temporary basis. The evacuation of these flats, when the time comes, will be done in the closest possible cooperation with the tenants.

The architects and planners of Hakira took into consideration all factors when they included various areas in the development of Hakira. It is clear that the entire area will not be used for building. Everyone will understand that in planning one must also reckon with needs for afforestation, paths, roads etc. An additional important factor in shaping the general architectural character is the need for suitable surroundings for Hakira.

Yours, etc.,  
S. ARAZI  
Director of Lishkat Hakira

Jerusalem, April 3.

## M. PIERRE LAMAGNÈRE

from Paris, will be glad to receive those interested in business and financial relations between France and Israel, particularly in connection with the following companies:

- ACCUMULATEURS TUDOR
- REMORQUES AGRICOLES RAMBERT
- OUTILLAGE A TUBES ROTAX
- MATERIEL DE LAITERIE SEILA
- BETONNIERES, ROULEAUX, etc., RICHIER/NORDREIT
- CONCASSEURS, BROyeurs, CHIBLES C.E.I.
- APPAREILLAGE ELECTRIQUE AUTOMOBILE DUCCELLIER
- OUTILLAGE A MAINS COULAX
- OUTILLAGE AGRICOLE, MACHINES OUTILLES AGRICOLES ORDEMOUNOU
- OUTILS AGRICOLES THULLIER-LEFRANC
- MATERIEL D'EMBOUTILLAGE B.M.A.
- AVERTISSEURS AUTO SANOR
- PIECES DE RECHANGE AUTO VERNIERS, HECTO, etc.
- PARAURDS, FORNITS, ALESDOR, SCIENS A METAUX MARIS
- MOTEURS DIESEL, GROUPE ELECTROGENES
- VIALIS
- MOTO-POMPES CHOISE-MARQUEUR

at the office of Palestine Engineering Bureau Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 1234, Tel. 1234, Tel. 1234.  
From April 17 until 24, 1952.

## KEEPING POSTED

IF you are the fortunate recipient of a scrip check you will soon find yourself joining a queue engaged in the delightful occupation of figuring out how the sum can best be laid out. The goods make an enticing never-never-land display which bears no sort of relation to the realities of the grocer shop round the corner.



There is furious concentration on the Hebrew and English price lists, and frantic appeals from the people who understand neither, who are in the majority. We found ourselves behind an excitable gentleman who was loudly arguing with his wife about what they should get. She had suggested a package of frozen meat, and he almost exploded with rage.

That piece of government black marketeering. Don't you dare touch it. Nine pounds for a little package of meat? We were interested.

How do you figure the nine pounds? There it is, written up (he explained). It's marked three dollars, and three dollars is nine pounds, isn't it? He finished triumphantly.

A READER tells us that he spoke at a luncheon night last week. It seems that his wife was looking at the paper while he was trying to go to sleep.

and read out to him any bits that struck her as specially interesting. The last thing he heard before dropping off was something about 20,000 sleeping cars for the Israel Railways, and his wife saying that surely that was a very large number. Throughout the night he had been alternating visions of Dr. Joseph pouring barrels full of potatoes into the sea, and of immigrant camps built of sleeping cars instead of wooden huts, with the expensive hard-currency undercarriages rusting in the rain. About four o'clock he decided to call it a night, put on the light, and looked for the paper. He found an advertisement inviting offers for the supply of wooden sleepers (or railway ties) and then got some sleep himself.

A FRIEND who recently arrived via Jordan tells us that while she did not recall anything positively amiable being said about Israel there, there was a note of resignation in the hostility; even the business of the two passports — one for the Arab and one for the Israel visa — is treated as something of a joke as you prepare to leave via Mandelbaum Gate. The man who checks you out of Jordan does not want to see the Israeli visa in the passport he handles, but he does remind you to have the other one ready when you have crossed the no-man's land to the Israeli side. Only occasionally is Israel looked for a positive purpose by a guide, for instance, who wished to persuade you that some impressive service and medical clinic from whom 2,000 Jews

old. "She was suitably surprised. 'Yes,' he insisted, 'even Jewish scientists have declared that they are at least 2,000 years old.'"

WE hear that a man from Haifa visiting Ramat Gan had been warned that the buses to Tel Aviv were likely to be very crowded. After he



got to Tel Aviv he said he didn't think it was so bad. He had gone to the Ramat Gan terminus, and got into an empty bus. The driver waited a few minutes, and then drove off. His solitary passenger was rather surprised that he drove through unit streets, and did not stop to pick up anybody else. After a few more minutes he stopped the bus, and turned round to ask whether his passenger could tell him how to get to Tel Aviv. The man thought that perhaps the driver was a lunatic and became rather nervous, but it seemed that he was merely new on this line and had finally failed to ask the route. Finally he got a boy on a bicycle to guide him, and once they got into town the driver offered to take his passenger home. Nothing wrong with the bus service in Tel Aviv, the Haifa man says.

Today's newspaper (Friday 14 April) has a story about a man who was caught stealing a car.

## A Woman Seeks Advice

Question: I ALWAYS BELIEVED that my skin was flawless. Yesterday, by chance, I saw myself in the magnifying mirror which my husband uses when he shaves, and I was appalled at the appearance of my skin. If I save parts of my face clear and flawless, I also saw enlarged pores, tiny wrinkles, red spots... What should I do?



Answer: Even in a magnifying glass your skin should be flawless. You can remedy the imperfections you have noticed by means of regular treatment with Crème Tolekion. With its help your skin can become perfect.

In the daytime use Crème Tolekion, white colour, which penetrates deeply into the pores and dissolves the impurities embedded in them, thus eliminating blackheads and the tiny pimples by tightening enlarged pores.

If you apply this day cream, non greasy, regularly, your skin will become matt, soft and flawless. At the same time this cream constitutes an excellent base for Powder Tolekion. Applied at night, Crème Tolekion, rose colour, a skin-softener, removes the wrinkles, that sign of age which all women dread; the "bleed" which it contains will make your skin fresh, young and will vivify it again while you sleep. Try it! Successful results guaranteed.